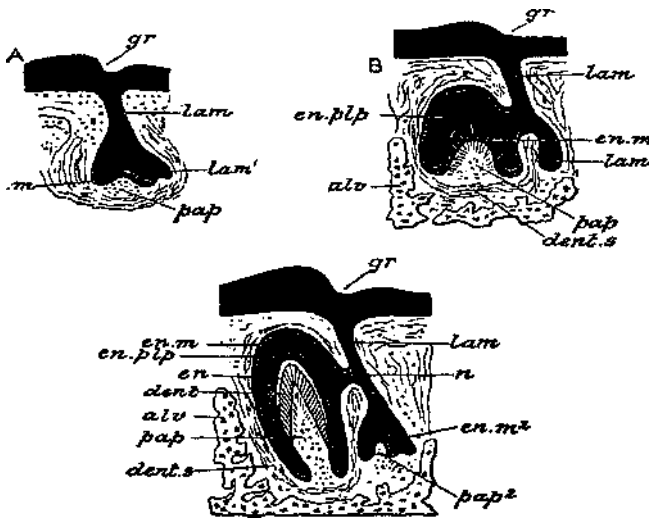
and other vertebrates as was at one time assumed. But in order to explain this very important part of the subject it will be necessary to give some account of the development of the teeth. The type selected is the Hedgehog, which has been recently and carefully described by Dr. Leche of Stockholm,



Fro. S7.—Two stages in th© development of the teeth of a Mammal (diagrammatic sections), *(dv,* Bone of alveolus j *dent,* dentine; *dent.s,* dental sac ; <w, enamel ; *tsn.m,* enamel membrane ; <m.m[2], enamel membrane of permanent tooth ; *en.ptp,* enamel pulp ; *gr,* dental groove; *lam,* dental lamina ; *lamf,* part of dental lamina which grows downwards below the tooth germ j *n,* neck connecting germs of milk and permanent tooth ; *pwp** dental papilla ; .potjp[3], dental papilla of permanent tooth. (After O.-Hertwig.)

which type has furthermore the advantage of being a " central" type of mammal. The first step In the formation of the teeth is a continuous invagination of the epithelium covering the jaw to form, a deepish wall of tissue running in the thickness of the jaw ; this is perfectly continuous from end to end of the lower jaw. From this " common enamel germ" *(Schmelzleiste* of the Germans[1]) "special enamel germs " *(Schmelzorgane,* enamel organs) are developed here and there as thickenings in the form of buds

[1] JforpA. Jo&r&, xix. 1892i p. 502.